THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 437. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

PORT OF SHANGHAE,
10th November, 1858.

WHEREAS it has been certified to me FREDERICK HARVEY, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul that a Chinese boat belonging to APPOO, licensed Pilot, was *on or about the 6th instant*, plundered by Pirates while cruizing about in the entrance of the Yang-tsze-kiang, and amongst other things carried off, was APPOO's license the number of which is 31. This is therefore to give notice that the said license has been cancelled and any information regarding the same should be furnished to the undersigned.

11de FREDERICK HARVEY.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the late firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO or the present firm of KUPFERSCHMID & Co. are requested to send the same in for settlement *before the 1st of January*, 1859; and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

1ja Shanghai, 6th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims on the Estate of the undersigned are requested to send in particulars, without delay, to either of the undermentioned who have been appointed Inspectors in liquidation.

D. BURJORJEE.

W. H. VACHER,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
J. F. CARTER,
and C. D. LALCACA.

tf Shanghai, 27th October, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES JOSEPH MACKENZIE is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DENT & Co.

tf Hongkong, 18th October, 1858.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business*. CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., " " " 6 "
Twelve do., " " " 7 "

The Branch purchases *Bills*, and grants *Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN in our Firm expired on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. JAMES MACANDREW and Mr. MALCOLM ANDERSON MACLEOD are this day admitted Partners.

Mr. JAMES WHITTALL is also authorized to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 31st July, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is authorized to sign for our Firm at Shanghai per procuration.

JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

18de London, 19th July, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of Orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

WOOLLEN GOODS selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

COTTON GOODS of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

AMERICAN DRILLS and SHEETINGS, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,
tf 5, Leadenhall Street, London.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT JARVIE was admitted a Partner in our Firm, *on 1st July last*.

GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton, Shanghai & Foochow.

5mr Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our firm at Hongkong.

Mr. ROWLAND HAMILTON, and Mr. HUBERT MARSHALL MURRAY GRAY are admitted partners in our firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 18th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BRUNNER has this day been admitted a partner in my firm, which henceforth will be signed J. TOBLER & Co.

JULIUS TOBLER.

tf Shanghai, 18th October, 1858.

INSURANCES.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong*.
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai*.
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore*.
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta*.
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or—
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay*.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 26th June, 1858.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.
JOHN NAYLOR, ESQ.
CHARLES TURNER, ESQ., *Chairman*.

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum*.

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum*.

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged*.

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1860.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, EX *VERSAILLES*.

THE undersigned have just received ex *Versailles*, a fine assortment of Scotch Tweeds, Highland Cloaks, Lambs Wool Socks, Caps, Twilled Flannel Monkey Jackets, Cloth Gloves, Mixed Tweed and Colored Beaver Coats, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices,

H. FOGG & Co.

25de Shanghai, 22d November, 1858.

NOTICE.

MRS. MARSH begs to inform the Ladies of Hongkong and the outports, that she has just arrived from Europe with a splendid assortment of Silks and Millinery, comprising all that is most recherché and fashionable in rich Lyons Silks, Velvets and Ribbons, Real and Imitation Valenciennes and Brussells Laces. A rich assortment of Lingerie Mantillas in Velvet, Silk, Lace, and Cloth, carefully selected from one of the most fashionable Houses in Paris. Barege, Gauze, Tulle, and Tartatane Robes in great variety of all the latest designs. Parasols, Fans, Flowers, Cambric Haskerchiefs, Colored Kid Gloves, from Jouvin. Boots and shoes, from Vialit Este. Rich Berlin Patterns Beatly Worked, Beads and Bugles, Gold and Coloured Braids, &c., &c., &c., and a great variety of goods too numerous to mention in an advertisement, which will be open for inspection on Monday the 15th instant.

MRS. Marsh begs to remind Ladies that all these goods have been carefully selected by herself, from some of the best houses in Paris, Lyons, and London, and from the long experience she has had in China, she flatters herself that an inspection of her Show Rooms will give satisfaction.

1ja Hongkong, 12th November, 1858.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF:

READY MADE

CLOTHING,

TWEEDS, BROAD CLOTH,
PILOT CLOTH, HYMLA,
FLANNEL, &c., &c.

FOR SALE
AT MODERATE PRICES
by
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.

tf Shanghai, 15th Oct 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	*Tls.* 2.0.0
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to., ...	10.0.0
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10.0.0
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo., ...	1.0.0
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE, ...	1.5.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT."	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs, ..	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0.5.0
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ...	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ...	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON, ...	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English, ...	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

SPARKLING Moselle, and Hock.
Giesler's Champagne, Sherry, and Claret.
Old Sherry, and Old Port.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 21th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY, Ladies and Children's Summer DRESSES and other GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

price per copy.

WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted, ...	2.00
Do. " " Pocket, ...	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE brick and stone built House now occupied by the undersigned as a Store, at Foochow The House is nearly new and was built under the supervision of a foreigner, and is located in a desirable situation for either a Dwelling House, Store or Godown, has a good water frontage and is easy of access from both the Street and River.

The above will be sold with the Ground and Outhouses and with or without the Stock and Furniture.

Plans can be seen and full particulars had by applying to

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.,
Shanghai & Foochow.

tf Shanghai, 16th October, 1858.

TO LET.

THE House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.

tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1858.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling Houses, and Godowns at present occupied by Messrs. MOSCHEIFF, GROVE & Co., either together or separately; entry to the Godowns from *1st October*, and to the Dwelling Houses from *1st January*.

For particulars apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & GODOWNS, well suited for Business Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. SELLAR, BROTHERS. The portion fronting Barrier Road might be sold separately, being very suitable for Chinese Buildings Apply to

ANDW: A. RANKEN.

tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

AT FOOCHOW, PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 *a* 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to

B. A. WARDELL.

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Community of Shanghai, that they are prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS of various sizes.

Likenesses of INDIVIDUALS or FAMILY GROUPS, by the Stereoscopic process are also taken at moderate prices.

They hope by giving satisfaction to obtain a share of the public patronage.

LEGRAND, TARTARIN & CIE.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
Chronometer, Watch, & Clock Makers.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Charts, Nautical Instruments and Books constantly on hand.

Chronometers carefully rated by transit observation and all necessary repairs promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION for a young man thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping and general routine of office business.

Apply by letter E. R. at the office of this paper.

11de Shanghai, 20th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. MCEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ... Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards, ... " 1.0.0 "

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MCKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

E. A. REYNOLDS,

Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."

All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber. Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.

ALGAR & STREET,

Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established in Shanghai a branch of my Firm for the transactions of a Mercantile Business, and Mr. Rahim Hebrad is authorized to sign for me by procuration.

EBRAHIM SOOMAR.

Shanghai, 10th December, 1858.

tf

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on *Monday, the 20th inst.*, at 11 A.M., the following property at present occupied by Messrs. Blenkin, Rawson & Co., on conditions to be submitted at the period of sale, viz:—

Lot 1.

The piece of Land bounded on the North by the Consulate Road, on the West by Bridge Street, on the South by Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s property, and on the East by the centre of the ditch running into the Soochow Creek, registered at the British Consulate as Lot N°. 37, measuring 6-*mow* 2-*fun* 7-*le* 3-*haou*, with the newly built Chinese Hong standing thereon, comprising a Godown of 1st Sort by 30 feet and numerous Dwelling Houses, built at a cost of Tls. 4,500, and let on a ground lease, at £235 Sterling per annum, for a term of five years commencing on 1st Jany., 1858. On the expiration of this lease all buildings become the property of the owner of the Land.

Lot 2.

The large commodious Dwelling House with very convenient out Buildings attached, also large Stable and Carriage House with all necessary out Buildings, situated to the south of the Consulate Road, the land measuring 10-*mow* (more or less) being the Lot registered at the British Consulate as Lot N°. 41 and a portion of Lot N°. 2 bounded on the West by the centre of the ditch running into the Soochow Creek on the South by Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s property.

Lot 3.

The Dwelling House, Treasury, spacious Godowns, and Out-Houses situated on the Bund, the land measuring 14-*mow* (more or less) being a portion of Lot registered at the British Consulate as Lot N°. 2.

Terms of Sale:

One third of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the Hammer and the remainder within seven days.

The purchaser failing to complete his purchase, to forfeit the first instalment paid by him.

All Expenses of Transfer and Consular charges to be borne by the purchaser.

Payment to be made in Shanghai Sycee.

The Premises will be on view any day previous to the sale.

The Sale will take place in the House of Sale Lot No. 2.

For plans and further particulars, apply to

BARNES DALLAS.

18do Shanghai, 11th December, 1858.

PIANO FORTES.

TUNED, and LESSONS given at moderate charges. Address D. D. at Mr. W. H. Moore's, *Hoong Kow.*

1ja Shanghai, 10th December, 1858.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...Oct.	9	Singapore, ...Nov.	14
Bombay, ...Oct.	31	Hongkong, ...Nov.	27
Calcutta, ...Oct.	—	New York.....Sept.	—
Galle, ...Nov.	5		

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong, 10 Aug. { Received per Post,—
Shanghai, 2 Aug. { *viâ* Marseilles . . . 4 Oct.
viâ Southampton 7 Oct.

Mail of 25th Oct. from London *viâ* Marseilles due in Hongkong, Dec. 11th—Shanghai, Dec. 20th. Last year it was not received until Jany. 1st per *Rémi* and per *Antelope*.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 10th Dec., 1858.	*Ending 10th Dec., 1857.*
4,—*Max.* 45 *Min.* 37.....	*Max.* 55 *Min.* 42
5,— " 50 " 43.....	" 55 " 49
6,— " 48 " 38.....	" 53 " 43
7,— " 50 " 39.....	" 60 " 47
8,— " 54 " 42.....	" 63 " 56
9,— " 57 " 48.....	" 64 " 51
10,— " 53 " 39.....	" 53 " 49

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

Exchange,.....No business.

Opium.

	Malwa Tls.	*New Patna* Tls.	*Old Patna* Tls.
Dec. 4,....485	—	....525 *a* 535....	510 —
" 6,....485	—	....525 *a* 535....	510 —
" 7,....480	—	....525 *a* 535....	510 —
" 8,....480	—	....525 *a* 530....	508 —
" 9,....480	—	....520 *a* 530....	508 —
" 10,....480 *a* 485		....525 *a* 532....	505 —

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Dec. 10th, *Greta*, (Hamb. brig); *Miranda*, (Pruss. brig), Weller, 180, from Hongkong; *New Margaret*, (Hr. brig.); *Emma*, (Br. brig), Douglas, 121, from Formosa; *Hafis*, (Hamb. bq.), Hinrichsen, 400; and *Europa*, (Am. ship), 846, from San Francisco.

Departed.—Nov. 10th, *Lucky Star*, (Am bq.), Preston, 523, for Swatow; and *Windward*, (Am. ship), Smith, 812, for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.—Per *Aden*, His Excellency Baron Gros, Baron de Chasseron, Viscomte de Contades, Comte Delatour Maubourg, L'Abbe Mermet. Messrs. W. Thorburn, F. G. White, and Strokarck.

CHINESE HOSPITAL SHANGHAE.

The Annual Meeting of the subscribers and friends to the Chinese Hospital, will be held at the house adjoining the Hospital on Tuesday next the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock.

BENJ: HOBSON,
Secretary.

According to the dates of Arrival and Departure of the mail steamers, issued by the P. & O. S. N. Company, the next mail from hence is to be despatched on Tuesday the 21st instant at day-light, but the same scale shows the London mail of 25th October to be due here on Monday the 20th; unless, therefore, the inward mail arrives two or three days before the calculated time the outward mail will have to be postponed.

We are still without authentic intelligence respecting the progress of Lord Elgin's Expedition up the Yangtsze kiang. The Chinese report that they were no further than Ganking, or about one third of the distance from Woosung to Hankow, on their way up the river, on the 24th ulto. They also say that 70 rebels were killed in the little affair, before mentioned, when they had the temerity to fire upon the ships near Woo-hoo.

At noon on Monday the booming of nineteen guns from H. M. S. *Highflyer*, and the French ensign at the mast head announced the return of His Excellency Baron Gros to this port. His Excellency arrived in H. M. S. *Nimrod*, and by her we received the gratifying intelligence that the Imperial Steam Corvette *La Place* is saved.

It appears that immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of her disaster on the 1st inst. at Ningpo, H. M. S. *Nimrod*, Commander G. P. Mends, left that port to assist the *La Place*. The *Nimrod* arrived at Tae Shan on the morning of the 2nd. The position of the *La Place* was critical, head on shore, stern to seaward, rudder gone, five feet water under the bows, and seven under the stern. The ship bedded in the mud. Immediate measures were adopted to heave her off with the assistance of the *Nimrod*, which were happily crowned with success on the following day, when a heavy strain having been previously brought on the cable, the vessel came off and was immediately towed out into deep water by *Nimrod*.

Commander Mends having placed the *Nimrod* at the disposal of Baron Gros, His Excellency and suite subsequently embarked on board that vessel and arrived here in time to proceed to Hongkong, in the mail steamer *Aden*, which sailed on the following morning.

The *Opossum*, Gun-boat, which arrived at Tae Shan on the 4th assisted the *La Place* to recover her anchors and stores, the latter having been embarked in junks obtained at the place. The *Inflexible* towed the *La Place* to this port, and arrived on Wednesday.

The *Opossum* is gone to Ningpo to remain there till *Nimrod*, which leaves to-day, returns.

The recovering of the *La Place* has been most fortunate, for we understand that on the night of the 4th it blew very hard at Tae Shan, and the bay being wholly exposed to the force of the Northerly winds her position would have been most critical had she not been previously got afloat again.

The *Emma* just arrived from Formosa picked up a Junk drifting about three hundred miles from land. She was loaded with grain from New-chwang and had been boarded by pirates who had plundered the Captain and crew of all their clothes and the ship of every thing worth taking, leaving her to the mercy of the weather, with her sails all blown away and her anchors gone. When the *Emma* fell in with her it was blowing a hard gale, with a high sea; the crew of the Junk made signals for assistance, and Captain Douglas with much difficulty and some damage to his vessel succeeded in getting her in tow, and brought her in to Woosung.

COINING CASH.

On the 8th inst., information was given to Her Majesty's Officiating Consul that a coining establishment on an extensive scale having about seventy workmen was in full operation in the vicinity of the Yang-king Pang. A communication was immediately sent to the Chinese Authorities who, without loss of time, dispatched 80 soldiers under the orders of Lieut. Chang to the spot. It was so promptly and quietly done that the place was surrounded before the suspicions of the coiners were awakened; the party of soldiers rushed in and found them in the very act of coining, with all their materials, tools, &c. Sixteen were captured and three effected their escape over the wall. The principals connected with this *smashing* concern will no doubt be traced through these sixteen workmen, and there is little doubt that they will suffer the extreme penalty of the law for an offence of so grave a nature. It is reported that some Kiangsi, Fokien and Ningpo men are implicated. It is estimated on good authority that a clear profit of more than 30 per cent is made by coining cash,—1,000 good cash will produce 1,500 by being melted, and mixed with iron and lead; the expence of melting &c., is 200 per 1,000—leaving 300 clear gain. 1,000 good cash melted and mixed in the same way will produce 2,000 small ones.

TEAS.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Mr. Editor,—You have twice, within the last three months, opened your valuable columns to communications on that perplexing subject, the American Tea Trade. If your liberality has not been exhausted, let me add a word of support to the suggestive queries of *E. J. T.*, and *X.*, whose original intelligence as to the state of the New York market, appears to have been latterly rippered by an acquaintance with our all-knowing Shanghai Bund.

Your correspondent makes it clear enough that shipments of Green Tea hence to New York must prove unprofitable. He has no doubt refreshed, and means further to refrain, from making any himself; thereby not only saving his own or his friend's money, but pointing his advice with example.

But he has lost sight of one important consideration, which might have been urged with great effect—which ought indeed to damn Green Teas as cheap as dirt, or cheaper. He has forgotten that these Teas are all poisoned.

The cruel and vindictive Yeh, availing of the indulgence of his gaolers in Calcutta, and still burning to exterminate barbarians, has sent his fiendish emissaries across the Himalayas, through Thibet, and down the Yoomchy, and Yangtsze kiang, into the very heart of the Tea district, where every leaf that is prepared for the American market, is soaked in a subtle decoction of cold poison, before it is packed. The old ladies at home, imagined that this was the case last year, (they had heard about Alum, the baker) and the *idea* had considerable effect on the sensitive New York market. One may easily guess what influence the *fact* must have, this season.

Now it must be evident to every body that to ship *poisoned Teas* to America is worse than unprofitable. It is immoral. It is wickeder than the Opium Trade; a great deal wickeder. For the Opium is sold only to miserable heathens who are sure to be damned any way; and it is sold for what it is; whereas the poisoned Tea is to be sold, under enticing names, and with attractive pictures on the labels, to enlightened Christians who may go to Heaven if they are not hurried out of this world without benefit of clergy.

This therefore is the most serious objection of all, to shipments of Green Teas at the present time, and it should make every conscientious man pause and consider.

If shippers will only do this, and do it long enough, there will be a chance for some of us. But if exports continue at the present rate we shall all lose not only peace of mind, but profit too.—Yours,

XIPHIAS.

Shanghai, 8th December, 1858.

NINGPO.

The following, in relation to the insurrection of the Lake people should have appeared in our last issue.

"The Tung-hiang affair is assuming a more serious aspect. Tuesday the 16th, the soldiers of the Tau-tai accompanied by his Canton braves went into the country a few *li* and attacked one of the out posts of the Lake men. It was guarded only by a few persons most of whom made their escape after firing, at random of course, the two guns which they had mounted. The attacking party seized a few stragglers whom they brought away with the guns and some other plunder. But at night the Lake men surprised the boats engaged in the expedition of the day and carried off three containing their own guns and one besides. This threw the Tau-tai into considerable trepidation, and he forthwith commenced encamping his troops on the great parade ground in order to prevent the Lake men attacking the city. He has also been calling in troops from other places and seems determined to crush the people whom he has not the wisdom to conciliate. On the morning of the 17th the poor wretches who had been captured the day before were beheaded. On this and the following day the Tau-tai's soldiers were busy pitching their tents and fortifying their position on the great parade ground. Thursday night or rather Friday morning between two and three o'clock, we were all awaked by a cannonading in the neighborhood of the Tau-tai's camp. It turned out, however, to be nothing very serious. The Lake men had come down with a small force, and when they were some distance from the encampment opened fire upon it, which produced no other effect than to alarm its occupants most of whom scampered away as fast as they could. The Canton braves, however, after crutching awhile their heads, and casting off their breeches,* turned their flight in the direction of the Lake men, who by this time were well on the retreat. Four or five of their number got left behind, were taken, and in a few hours beheaded.

"Yesterday morning *seventeen* more were executed. But only two of these I hear were Lake men, the two who were taken sometime ago buying red cloth and gongs. The rest are said to have been persons engaged in robbing a pawn shop at Bah-so. These make twenty seven persons beheaded within the last five days. These robbers, doubtless deserved their fate. But almost every body blames the Tau-tai for executing the Lake men. Indeed he seems to be becoming as unpopular as he used to be popular. It is pretty certain that he has got himself into a hard place. Unless he can soon crush the Lake men they or his superiors will soon crush him. It is said that he has already had some sharp messages from Hangchow. Certain it is that something has stirred him up. Warlike preparations are going on and every day is unquestionably bringing scenes of strife and blood. If it were not for the Cantonese in the Tau-tai's employ I think the Lake men would soon have possession of the city. And it is not impossible that they may as it is, though I hardly think it probable."

The same writer writing on the 6th instant says;—

"There is not much news here. The Tau-tai made an advance upon the rebellious villages at the Lakes on the first inst. He halted the first day at Le-kong *some le* this side of the Lakes. Many of the houses of this place he burnt and plundered. The next day meeting with no opposition he proceeded to the villages on the Lake shore. The village where the leader of the insurrection resides and one other the most deeply involved, numbering it is said something like a thousand *rooms* were burnt to the ground, their inhabitants have fled. At first it was said that only the men had fled and that the women and children perished in the conflagration. But subsequent and more reliable information makes it probable that few if any lives were lost, the whole population with their arms and moveable property, had a day or two before passed over the mountains in the direction of *Ning hae*. I believe arrests are being made of persons said to have been implicated in the disturbance and a bounty of $2,000 is put on the head of *S-chu-fung*, the leader. If this is so I fear he will hardly escape. His friends will be very likely to betray him. I say *I fear*, because my sympathies are with him. Not that I approve all he has done, but I believe he had good cause for opposing the authorities, and I sincerely wish he could have chastised them."

* It is a singular fact, and yet it seems well authenticated, that both on this occation and the one already mentioned, these redoubtable warriors put off their unmentionables before advancing upon the enemy. I have heard no reason assigned for this singular procedure; but suppose it must have been to be better able to wade or swim canals if it should be necessary.

Recent experiments have been made at Chatham for the purpose of testing the superiority of the Lancaster rifled musket, as used by the corps of the Royal Engineers, over the Enfield rifle in use by the troops of the Line, and have attracted much attention, some further experiments have just been concluded at Chatham, with the view of ascertaining whether the remarkable accuracy of aim arrived at with the Lancaster rifle was not due more to the skill of the Royal Engineers than to the superiority of that description of musket. In order to put this supposition to a thorough test, eight non-commissioned officers belonging to the Royal Engineers, and a similar number selected from the 2d Battalion of Infantry, were chosen to fire at the targets, the range, as on former experiments, extending from 350 to 600 yards. In this instance, however, the muskets used by the two branches of the service were exchanged on the ground, the Royal Engineers taking the Enfield rifle, and the non-commissioned officers of the Line receiving the Lancaster rifled muskets from the Royal Engineers. Each man was provided with 20 rounds of ammunition and ball. On the occasion of each of the former experiments the Royal Engineers displayed a surprising correctness of aim in firing at the target, the number of "points" gained by them being nearly double those made by the battalion of non-commissioned officers. In the experiments which have just been concluded the superiority of the Lancaster rifle was again most decided, as in the comparatively unpractised hands of the battalion non-commissioned officers the average number of "points" made was 14·00, while with the far superior firing of the Royal Engineers only an average of 12·75 "points" could be arrived at with the Enfield musket. The finest practice during the experiments was that by Colour-Sergeant T. Barrow, R.E., who made the large number of 20 "points" out of 20 rounds, a number which has rarely been exceeded with the Enfield musket. The result of these interesting experiments may be taken as a fair test of the value of the two descriptions of rifles used. The Royal Engineers with the Lancaster rifle, and with practice prior to the experiments, averaged 15·88 "points;" the battalion with the Enfield rifle, and previous practice, averaged only 10·98 "points." Again, the Royal Engineers, using the Enfield rifle, with which they had had no previous practice, made only 12·75 "points," while the battalion with the Lancaster rifle, with the use of which they were comparatively unacquainted, made 14·00 "points." It thus appears that, irrespective of the Lancaster rifle being the best weapon for obtaining accuracy of aim, the Royal Engineers are undoubtedly among the best marksmen in the service.—*Times*, Sept. 13.

(From the Singapore Free Press, Oct. 14.*)*

COCHIN CHINA.

Mr. Finlayson, who accompanied Mr. Crawfurd in his Mission to Siam and Hué in 1822, gives the following description of the bay of Touron, which agrees with that of Captain Ladaee who visited it in 1832 and of Messrs. Haussmann and Lavollée who were there in 1815.

"The Bay of Touron is completely land-locked and were its entrance as easy as its interior is safe, it would be justly numbered among the best of harbours. The difficulty we experienced in gaining it was no doubt, in some degree, to be attributed to the lateness of the season, the contrary winds having by this time set in, which together with a current of great strength, carried the ship to the westward.

"We found ourselves here transported as it were into a fine, tranquil lake, surrounded almost on every hand by bold and lofty hills, covered with wood to their summit. A soil more than usually barren, supported stunted forms of arborescent vegetation. Extensive sandy beaches for the most part surrounded the shores, except where they are rendered more bold by the projection of granitic rocks. The great extent of the bay, indeed, forming a basin of circular form, the serrated tops of the mountain ridges, partially enveloped in mist and gray clouds, the number of boats that are always to be seen sailing to and fro, and the bold forms of a few rocks, confer upon this harbour a peculiar interest. Here and there on the shores of the bay are to be found the huts of a few wretched creatures who live by fishing; whilst agriculture may be said to have no existence. The village of Touron lies nearly three miles distant from the inner place of anchorage. The approach to it is through an extensive shallow bank, which lies against the mouth of the river; at which place, and on the left bank, there is a small, nearly quadrangular fort, surrounded by walls of sand and a ditch. On the opposite side of the river, at a considerable distance, we observed several redoubts. Mr. Haussmann remarks—"The entrance of the bay is so well guarded by many commanding points where formidable works could be raised, that English writers have not hesitated to call Touron the Gibraltar of the East." The bay is well supplied with fresh water, numerous streams falling into it from the valleys which surround it. Unfortunately, however, Touron bay resembles many land-locked harbours, in being extremely malarious during the greater part of the year, producing intermittent fevers of an extremely bad type and dysentery. The heat at times is suffocating, the sun's rays being reflected from the water and shore and without any breeze to mitigate their influence.

It is said that the expedition will advance on Hué, the capital, in the month of October, and we may anticipate that the southern route by way of Fai-Fo will be adopted, as the exceptions mountain-range which lies immediately to the westward of Touron will then be avoided. Fai-Fo is the chief resort of the Chinese junks which trade with this part of Cochin China, and is said to be a large city, with several thousand permanent Chinese residents. * * * *

Hué, the capital, is thus described by an eyewitness who visited it in the year 1819, and who published his remarks in the "Calcutta Journal" of 1823:

"The city is in itself a striking proof of the immense resources which the king commands, and of his genius in conceiving and executing, with only Cochin Chinese artificers, on vast an undertaking. It was commenced in 1803 or 14, and will be finished in 1820. It is a square, five or six miles in circumference, fortified according to the rules of European fortification, the plan being an imitation of a *chef d'œuvre* of Vauban, (the city of Strasburg, I believe). It has twenty-four bastions, each mounting 36 pieces of cannon, from 18 to 68 pounders, all cast in its own foundries. Captain Rey, who has seen them, assured me they were beautiful guns, (he is a naval officer) and so well cast that he could scarcely believe them to have been made in the country, more particularly as they had imitated with great exactness the arms, *fleur-de-lys*, &c., which were on the French guns that served them as models. The ramparts are about 50 feet high, of great thickness, with bomb-proof casemates, magazines, &c. The gates of heavy blocks of hewn stone, are at least 60 feet high, and to the vane of the building over them, at least 120 feet;—over each gate are tablets of black marble with inscriptions in letters of gold. The ditch is, at least, 100 feet wide, faced with brick, and of proportional depth. The glacis, covered-ways (or rather broad roads leading from the gates, for I am not certain of the propriety of the term) are faced and coped with hewn stone, and the esplanade or slope towards the river, the same. Over each gate is a house of two stories, well tiled and varnished, the vanes are of polished brass. The interior of the city corresponds with the exterior, large streets cross it from gate to gate, and in the centre is to be built the citadel which is to be more lofty and more magnificent;—he did not see it, though its foundations are said to be laid, as we were conducted from our boat direct to the house of the Mandarin, which was near the gate; and though strictly charged and on the watch for the observation of any kind, I contrived to make a pocket-book sketch. To return to the interior:—there is a beautiful row of trees round the inside of the ramparts, which, while it keeps the houses at a great distance from them, forms a noble walk, and at equal distances are flights of stone steps for troops, and slopes for guns;—in short the whole is a most splendid work; the design, the beautiful finish, the massy solidity and scientific regularity of it are truly astonishing, and when compared with the miserable huts of Nhiatary and Touron, and the despicable appearance of the Cochin Chinese, would almost appear a tale of enchantment. We could not, indeed, give credit to the accounts of the French gentlemen of the *Rose* and *Henri*, (two French merchant ships) but when we had seen it, our ideas, we found, had fallen far short of it. I had seen other fortifications, such as Fort William and Wanila, but for imposing appearance they fell far short of the city of Hué."

This account is corroborated in every respect by Messrs. Crawfurd and Finlayson, the latter of whom remarks that if Hué had been compared with such places as Delhi and Agra instead of Fort William, the comparison would have been more just. The arsenal was found stored with an immense variety of arms, the ordnance consisting of cannon, howitzers and mortars, cast in brass, by native workmen after French models, and the carriages were all constructed, finished and painted as substantially and neatly as if they had been manufactured at Woolwich. It was said that about eight hundred cannon would be necessary to completely arm the fortifications, and more than that number were actually in the arsenal. Mr. Crawfurd thinks that it would require an army of 50,000 men at least to defend the place, and remarks—"An European force, either by making regular approaches or by a bombardment, could not fail to render itself soon master of the place; and this country, by putting it in possession of the treasure, the granaries, and principal arsenal of the kingdom,—by destroying the principal army, and thus cutting off all the resources of the government,—would be virtually equivalent to conquering the kingdom at a single blow."

(From the Saturday Review, Sept. 11.*)*

THE TREATIES WITH CHINA.

The success of the American Government in profiting by the English operations in China, is either amusing or irritating, according to the temper in which it is regarded. No proprietor would feel unmixed satisfaction in discovering that a costly drain of his own had doubled the value of his neighbour's field; but prudent men submit in silence to the sharp practice which keeps within the letter of the law. If Lord Elgin feels little admiration for the smartness of his Re-

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publican colleague, he may nevertheless remember that in demanding for his own country the privileges of the most favoured nation, Mr. Reed is only carrying into effect the deliberate object of all English policy in China. The most important function of modern diplomacy and statesmanship is to keep the largest possible portion of the world still open to commercial enterprise, and it is for this reason that it becomes the duty of England to retain her vast colonies, and to protect many half-civilized States from the danger of absorption. If France and Russia should, at any future period adopt sound principles of political economy, they will remove one great objection to the extention of their dominions; but, under present circumstances, Englishmen entertain a natural preference for Governments which have not learned to administer, with consistent severity, the Continental system of protective duties, passports, and quarantine. In former times colonies were valued as necessary customers of the mother country, and even on the eve of their separation, the thirteen Provinces of North America admitted the right of Parliament to make regulations for their trade; but the wider extent of English empire now provides for the security that its wealth shall not shut themselves up in selfish isolation. The new Chinese treaties will involve a verbal and legal guarantee for the extension of similar relations to another quarter of the human species; and the Americans, by insisting that the commerce which is opened to all shall be peculiarly free to themselves precludes themselves from sympathising the rights which have been extorted by England, with the assistance of France.

The territorial aggressions of Russia on the North-western frontier of China, and the probable rivalry of the different Missions of Pekin, may henceforth be contemplated with comparative indifference. The infusion of European blood, according to the legal phrase, naturally "run with the land," and it will not be competent for any new Government in China to repudiate the obligations which have been assumed by the present Emperor. Still, it is highly probable that native officials will long succeed in harassing traders, by a constant violation of the Treaty; but in the absence of hostile interference on the part of foreign States, England will always be able to procure satisfaction, sooner or later, from the Government of Pekin. The Chinese themselves would probably have preferred the concession of exclusive privileges to one or more of their most powerful visitors, although they seem fully to have appreciated the generous efforts of the American Minister to counteract the success of Lord Elgin's negotiations. The Mandarins are quite cunning enough to understand the jealousy and disunion which would be occasioned if some of the Western Powers had secured a legal monopoly of intercourse with China, and it was evident that the French squadron would not have appeared in the Peiho, if the Pottinger treaty had opened the five ports only for the admission of English commerce. A policy equally prudent and liberal has made it impossible for any foreign Power to establish exceptional rights of trading. The three other contracting Governments have virtually guaranteed us against the admission of any one of the number might otherwise have attempted to establish, while England is only prohibited from the acquisition of privileges which would be inconsistent with her own deliberate and permanent policy. The inconvenience of joint action by independent Powers has been felt on many occasions, and especially in the discussions and in the settlement of the political relations depending on trifling circumstances and interests, it is generally desirable to abstain from embarrassments; but in China all the plenipotentiaries, whatever might be their views and pretensions, necessarily promoted the objects of English policy by their separate demands, and even by their presence.

The supposed acquisition of territory by Russia on the Northern frontier requires further explanation, though it is highly probable that in any diplomatic transaction the stronger Power would gain the advantage. From some of the accounts it would appear that the cession of territory has taken place, probably for the purpose of facilitating Russian navigation on the Amoor, but it also appears that, at some points, the Chinese boundary line is now removed to a farther distance from Pekin. It is obviously impossible for any European Power to interfere with effect in obscure territorial arrangements in inland regions which are still imperfectly delineated in the maps. It is not by wresting a district or river from China, but by establishing an overwhelming influence at Pekin, that Russia could really come into collision with English interests in Eastern Asia. There is reason to believe that the obstacles to intercourse on the land frontier are at least as serious as the impediments to maritime commerce, and it is remarkable that scarcely any attempt has been made to organize a trade at the points where the Chinese territories are conterminous with English possessions or dependencies. If Russian politicians were inured to public discussions they would probably express a plausible jealousy of the encroachments attributed to England at different points on the coast.

There is nothing alarming in the hostile demonstrations at Canton, especially as they were probably intended by their promoters to influence the negotiations at Tien-Sin. The local population, though it is said to be the most ferocious and insubordinate in China, has never exhibited any disposition to reject foreign intercourse, except under the immediate suggestion of interested officials. The merchants who have acquired large fortunes in the European trade will necessarily desire the continuance or renewal of the customary operations of commerce, and it cannot be supposed that the armed force which surrounds the city can, in the meantime, menace the garrison with any serious danger. The difficulty of changing the established course of trade will probably continue to secure to Canton its commercial preeminence, but, in the most unfavorable result, silk and tea may be bought and English manufactures may be sold at other markets. The experience of the former peace may, perhaps, secure manufacturers and merchants against a repetition of their former error in anticipating an enormous demand for English commodities; but it may reasonably be hoped that, with the removal of some former restrictions, the trade may gradually and permanently increase. The system of political exclusiveness maintained by the authorities, without any active sympathy on the part of the nation, may probably be found less obstinate than the demand for commercial protection which still overrules the more enlightened judgment of nearly all European Governments.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

Sketch of Portuguese and Spanish intercourse with Japan, from its commencement in 1542 to their expulsion in 1640.

The writings of Marco Polo gave the western world their earliest information respecting Japan. His account was, however, too little credited by his contemporaries to be made the basis of any adventures, commercial or political. It was left to accident to bring the Portuguese, the pioneers in eastern discovery and commerce, into actual contact with this remote empire. Fernando Mendez Pinto, taking passage with his companions, in the junk of a Chinese pirate, from Ningpo to Lewchew, was driven by a gale to one of the western islands of the Japanese archipelago in 1542. It seems uncertain what degree of credit is to be attached to the account of Pinto, or whether the honor of the first intercourse does not belong as well to three other Portuguese bound to China from Macassar, who were wrecked on the coast of Satz-ma in the same year.

The first reception of these strangers was favorable, and Pinto was sent to make his salutations to the prince of Bungo, whose power at that time extended over a great part of the island of Kiusiu. It is said that he acquired great favor by curing the prince of the gout and then had nearly lost it, together with his life, by an accident which befel his son in playing with his gun. The same year, Francis Xavier arrived at Goa, and began in India his apostolical career. Other Portuguese soon followed the track of Pinto, whether by his invitation or not does not appear; and a commercial intercourse began between the western parts of Japan and Macao,—or rather Lampaçao, the Portuguese settlement of that day, a few miles to the north of Macao. The rise and progress of Japan are only adverted to briefly and occasionally by the historians of the early intercourse with Japan. They were ecclesiastics, and the church, not the trade, naturally engaged their attention and occupied their pens. They tell us that a Japanese, who was suffering under horror of conscience, and had committed a base homicide, heard from one of the Portuguese traders of the sanctity of Xavier, and having left his home in search of him, found him at Malacca, about the year 1547; Xavier calmed his fears and placed him, together with one or two of his attendants, in the seminary at Goa. Delighted with his new convert, and assured by the Portuguese that the Japanese merited his best efforts, he determined to seek proselytes in that empire. He landed at Kagosima, with two companions and his convert, from a Chinese junk in 1549. The prince of Satzuma admitted him to an audience, and gave him permission to teach and preach the gospel in his dominions. The reason assigned for this reception is, that the prince saw the attachment of the merchants to the saint, and thought he should attract to himself, by these attentions, the resort of the Portuguese and a large share of their trade.

We must refer to Charlevoix for the detail of the miracles of Xavier, the opposition of the bonzes, and the fluctuating friendships of the Japanese princes of that day. It is evident, from all the accounts, that these princes were then almost independent sovereigns, consulting neither dairi nor seogun in their permission of foreign trade. The whole empire was then afflicted with all the evils of the feudal system, and a prey to frequent intestine commotions and civil wars. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Satzuma prince to attract the Portuguese to his harbors, they appear to have had reasons for preferring the port of Firando, on an island to the northwest. Thither Xavier repaired, and was well received. He soon perceived, that if the favor of a petty prince was worth seeking, much more that of the head of the empire. Miako was, at that time, the residence of the dairi and the seogun (kubo), but nevertheless deserted and in ruins from the disturbed state of the time. Thither Xavier determined to proceed, and, though hostile parties were traversing the country, the roads broken up and bridges destroyed, the zealous missionary accomplished his purpose promptly, he could obtain no audience either of the spiritual or temporal ruler, and, unsuccessful also in his public preaching, he returned to Firando. Had we not been told of his possession of the gift of tongues, we could easily explain his ill-success in his public ministration. It would appear from the annals of those times, that most of the *Japanese missionaries, instead of being popular favorites*, were very often the objects of public derision and abuse. Attention was, however, afterwards awakened, and Xavier appears next as an object, at least, of general curiosity, complaining that crowds of visitors left him no time to say mass, or even to recite his breviary. His journeys through the principalities of Kiusiu, his disputations with the bonzes, to say nothing of his miracles, added to his celebrity; and the faith he preached had acquired many followers before he left Japan, in November, 1551. He never returned, death putting a period to his labors the year after on the coast of China.

The successors in Japan acted chiefly for the building up of the church on private efforts, such as the relief of the poor, the support of hospitals, &c. These measures were eminently successful, and, in 1551, we find one of the ablest of the Jesuits preaching in Miako by permission of the seogun, and gaining friends if not converts among the higher classes, although opposed by the pusillanimous dairi and his bonzes. Two years later, the prince of Omura became the firm supporter of the foreigners, opening his ports to the Portuguese, and his territories to the missionaries. *From Omura, the faith spread into Arima* and other principalities of Kiusiu.

In 1565, the friendly seogun was cut off by a rebellion, and the favors he had granted were revoked by his successor. The dairi died, that in the following year, the Christian at Firando sent a vessel to India for the decorations of their new church, from which it would appear that they were in possession of considerable wealth. The prince of Firando had now became unfriendly, and the Christians removed to a port in the principality of Omura. The first ship arrived from China in that year, followed to the new harbor, and this so enraged the prince of Firando, that he dispatched a squadron to destroy it, but without effect. The withdrawal of the privileges granted in 1559 lasted but three years, when a new revolution placed a new seogun on the throne, and the Christians were again taken into favor. These frequent rebellions against the chief authority correspond perfectly with the quick succession of quarrels on a lesser scale, which raged at this period between the feudal princes, and seems to have left but few spots within the empire at peace.

About this time, the Portuguese first pointed out to the prince of Omura the advantage of the harbor of Nagasaki over the ports they had hitherto frequented. Their suggestions led to the formation of a settlement, which erelong became an important city, and retains an unhappy celebrity down to our own day. It may give some idea of the rapid extension of Catholicism at this time, to add, that the successor of Xavier died in 1570, having founded fifty churches, and baptized more than 30,000 converts with his own hands. Yet, mingled with these successes, we have accounts of the apostacy of one prince, and of the persecutions inflicted by order of another. A still happier era for the faith opened with the reign of Nobunanga in 1570. This monarch was the firm friend of foreign intercourse, and in his reign, so great were the additions to the church, that when the visitor-general came, in 1579, to inspect the establishments of the Jesuits at Miako, he was told that one of that order had baptized 70,000 converts within two years. The periods when Romanism extended itself seem also to have been those when commerce flourished; probably because the prosperity of both was built on the same foundation, the favor and protection of the feudal princes and the court. In these early times, we hear none of those complaints of the scandalous conduct of the mercantile adventurers, which are set forth in the wane of Jesuitism as the stumblingblock in its path. We do not think this an unaccountable circumstance. Probably, in these first years of Portuguese commerce, cupidity itself was satisfied with the rate of profit, and the merchant and the priest, alike successful, had nothing to charge on each other. The merchant seems to have contributed liberally to the promotion of the designs and efforts of the priest, and to have had his reward in the favor of the Christian princes, until the Jesuit lost his influence, and both became the object of a common proscription.

One of the most interesting incidents in the history of this period, is the account of the embassy sent to his holiness by the princes of Omura, Bungo, and Arima. Three young nobles composed this mission, which arrived at Lisbon in August, 1583. The crown of Portugal was then on the head of Philip II. of Spain, and his splendid court was put in motion to receive these youthful converts to Catholicism from the farthest east. Extravagant attentions were lavished on them in the peninsula, which were renewed in Italy, until

The Western Bank of Scotland.—The *Scotsman* says:—"The gigantic calamity of the Western Bank is disclosed, by a document we have the pain of publishing this morning, to be even more frightful in magnitude than the worst fears had anticipated. The liquidators have been compelled to make on the unfortunate shareholders a second call of no less than 100*l.* a-share, payable in one sum within four weeks from this date. This makes, with the former call of 25*l.*, a payment of 125*l.* on each 50*l.* share—in other words, a total loss of 75*l.* per share. If all the shareholders had been found and were expected to be found able to pay the calls, this sum would represent a loss of three and a-half times the entire capital of the bank; but of course a large number of the shareholders were and are unable to meet the demands. The estimated deficiency remaining to be provided for after exhaustion of the first call, producing about 500,000*l.*, is not much short of 1,000,000*l.*, making 1,500,000*l.* raised and to be raised by calls, in addition to the 1,500,000*l.* of capital lost—that is to say, a total loss, so far as at present ascertained and estimated of 3,000,000*l.*, or twice the capital. The loss on four Glasgow accounts alone is above 833,000*l.*! The produce of the former call of 25*l.*, and the estimated produce of the new call of 100*l.*, supply a clear indication of the amount of ability or solvency among the shareholders. If all the shareholders had been able to pay, the call of 25*l.* would have produced 750,000*l.*—it has produced only 500,000*l.*; showing inability in one-third of the shareholders measured by value. Again, if all the shareholders were now solvent, the new call of 100*l.* would produce 3,000,000*l.*, or if even those shareholders who were able to meet the first call were able to meet the second, it would produce 2,000,000*l.*—it is calculated to produce less than 1,000,000*l.*; showing that of the whole shareholders two-thirds, measured by value, are insolvent, and that of those who were left solvent by the first call, one-half, in value, are estimated to be unable to meet the new call. Of course, the decrease in the proportion able to pay brings the burden with increased severity upon the remainder of the shareholders, and the cases of hardship to individuals, even not of the class that will be ruined, are painful to bear of. To one shareholder, a respected Highland proprietor, the new call amounts to a demand for 36,000*l.*, and two other country gentlemen are liable in about 27,000*l.* each. Great excitement arose in Glasgow when the state of affairs transpired, even those most concerned and best informed not having, up almost to the last hour, anticipated the necessity for so large a call; and there is not a district in Scotland where the announcement will not bring to some families the tidings of disaster or ruin."—*Evening Mail*, Oct. 6.

The Comet and its Observer.—Some weeks since a very ill-spelt letter, dated "Sheerness," and signed "C. Morens," was published in a conspicuous position in the *Times*. [Vide *North-China Herald* No. 434.] The writer described, in his own remarkable way, his discovery of the comet that every one is now observing with interest, and the manner in which, by the aid of two sticks, he obtained the bearing of the visitor. The writer is a coast-guardsman of the Isle of Sheppey, and therefore, as his letter implied, much accustomed to nocturnal aspects and phenomena. Although his letter evinced a profound want of the common rudiments of education, yet it afforded manifest evidences of natural sagacity; and in recognition of which Professor Airy has considerately sent the writer a set of elegant volumes from the Royal Astronomical Society. We wish Mr. Morens much success in his study of them.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

224—Swedenborg (Emanuel) Heaven and Hell.
363—Longfellow (H. W.) The Courtship of of Miles Standish.
386—Rawlinson (Geo.) Herodotus, vol. II.
671—Annual Register (The) for 1857.
689—Carlyle (Thomas) History of Frederick the Great, vols. I. and II.
703—Murray (John) Handbooks—
No. 7. Egypt.
1220—Cornwallis (K.) The New El Dorado: or British Columbia.
1831—Yonge (Miss) The Heir of Redclyffe.
1832—Lavenu ( ) Gaston Bligh, 2 vols.
1833—Chambre (Major) Recollections of West end Life, 2 vols.
1844—Coke (Hon. Henry) A Will and A Way, 2 vols.
1835—Thornbury (G. W.) Every Man his own Trumpeter, 3 vols.
1836—Howitt (Mary) Trust and Trial.
1837—Thomson (Mrs.) Faults on both Sides, 3 vols.
2300—Fonblanque (Albany, Junr.) How are we Governed?
Westminister Review.
British Quarterly Review.
National Review.
688—Lossing (B. J.) Pictorial Field-book of the Revolution (U. S.) 2 vols. (Don Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D.D.)

December 2*d*, 1858.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

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R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. Pritchett is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
Dec 6	Nimrod	H.M.str		Mends	{Ningpo & Yen Shan}			
.. 7	Henriette	Ha. bg	214	Jans	Swatow	Oct 23	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 7	Harvest Home	B. bark	436	Wright	Hongkong	.. 25	Sugar	Turner and Co
.. 8	Inflexible	H.M.str		Brooker	Chusan & do			
.. 8	La Plata [H. I. M.	str.		Kerjegu	Hongkong	Nov 19	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 9	Esperanza	Ha. bk	198	Johannsen	Bruni	July 1	General	W. R. Adamson & Co
.. 9	Woodville	B. bark	361	Brown	London	Oct 29	Rice	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 9	Admiral	B. bark	417	Pie	Macao	Nov 13	Sundries	Jas. Bowman and Co
.. 9	Antagonist	B. bark	436	Turner	Amoy	June 16	Coals	G. C. Schwabe and Co
.. 9	Livingstone	B. ship	535	Pryun	Shields			

* Towed by *Inflexible*.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Dec 3	Opossum [H M	S.-boat		Balfour	Chusan†		
.. 3	Bertha	Brc. bk	406	Klamp	Hkong & Macao	Tea & Su.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 3	Walter	Sla. bk	240	Eames	Amoy	Sundries	G. C. Schwabe and Co
.. 4	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Silk & Su.	Dent and Co
.. 4	Inflexible	H.M.str		Brooker	Chusan†		
.. 6	Oscar	A. ship	648	Harding	New York	Tea & Silk	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 6	Prince Regent	B. bark	582	Sutherland	Amoy & Sing.	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 6	Catharina	Ha. bk	246	Hanssen	Fuchau do	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 7	Aden	B. str.	812	Bernard	Hongkong*	Silk & Su.	E. Warden, F. and O. Agent
.. 9	Amicus	B. bark	511	Boland	London	Tea & Silk	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 9	Caroline	Old. bg	270	Rohde	Amoy	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 9	Wilhelmine	Da. bg.	146	Benedictsen	Nangasaki	Ballast	Wetmore, Williams and Co

† To assist the *La Place*. * With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Acmel	Nov 27	Da. bg	250	Dinesen	Harkort and Co		
Admiral	Dec 9	B. bark	412	Pie	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Akbar	Aug 7	B. ship	743	Hutton	Dent and Co	London	cld 7th
Allpore	Sept 27	B. ship	871	Murdock	Gilman and Co	London	
Almatin	Nov 26	A. bark	473	Richardson	Harkort and Co	Ningpo	cld 10th
Amiral Baudin	Nov 13	Fr. bk	502	Forestier	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Amy Douglas	Sept 27	B. sch	254	Pounsberry	E. Waller	Amoy	cld 8th
Antagonist	Dec 9	B. bark	436	Turner	Jas. Bowman and Co		
Augusta Aurora	Nov 18	Da. bk	270	Schmieglow	{Wetmore, Williams and Co., A. Howard, *Broker*}	Amoy	lmdt.
Bentek	Sept 30	Sla. bk	600	Phillips	E. Waller		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bride of the Seas	Nov 3	B. ship	516	Donald	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Canvass Back	Nov 4	A. ship	731	Clark	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Caraculus	Sept 22	B. ship	510	Patterson	A. R. Tilby		
Cockatrice	Nov 26	B. schr	185	Wood	Captain		
Countess of Seafield	Sept 13	B. bark	492	Brown	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Dennis Hill	Nov 13	B. bark	348	Aiken	{Smith, Kennedy and Co., A. R. Tilby, *Broker*}	Swatow	Early
Donna Anita	Sept 17	B. bark	456	Burdett	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Earl of Windsor	Oct 3	B. ship	739	Brown	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Esterro Star	Sept 30	A. ship	1017	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves		
Egmont	Sept 11	B. ship	767	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	
Elizabeth Ann	Nov 6	B. ship	362	Parsons	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Elizabeth & Ann	Oct 3	B. bark	359	Blanch	{G. C. Schwabe and Co., A. R. Tilby, *Broker*}	Swatow	Early
Esperanza	Dec 9	Ha. bk	198	Johannsen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Gauntlet	Aug 6	B. ship	695	Inglis	G. C. Schwabe and Co	Montreal	
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black	Turner and Co		
Godefroy	Nov 13	Fr. bk	282	Le Compte	Siemssen and Co	Fuchau	
Harvest Home	Dec 7	B. bark	436	Wright	Turner and Co		
Henriette	Dec 7	Ha. bg	214	Jans	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Early
Henry Harbeck	Oct 30	A. ship	714	True	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	Early
Idas	Sept 23	B. ship	706	Wescott	Wm. Hargreaves		
Imina Brons	Nov 14	Ham. bk	400	Muller	Siemssen and Co	Swatow	
Indien	Nov 13	Fr. ship	705	Bourdase	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Isaac Jeanes	Aug 16	A. ship	843	Chipman	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
John Masterman	July 26	B. ship	608	Stewart	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	London	cld 8th
Kamehameha IV.	Nov 5	B. ship	499	Garry	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Kremlin	Nov 13	A. bark	469	Johnson	Russell and Co		
Lady Inglis	Sept 20	B. bark	376	Twizell	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Living-tone	Dec 9	B. ship	535	Pryun	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Lucky Star	June 28	A. bark	523	Preston	{Augustine Heard and Co., A. Howard, *Broker*}	Swatow	cld 8th
Magnlperb	Nov 13	Da. sh	404	Reimer	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	cld 10th
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Dobie	A. R. Tilby		
Maury	Nov 13	A. bark	394	Fletcher	Russell and Co		
Mencius	Nov 24	B. ship	510	Quirck	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	295	Moonle	A. R. Tilby		
Nahoh	July 27	A. ship	1245	Baxter	Russell and Co	New York	Early
Nicolay 1st	Oct 15	Ha. str.	396	Kroglus	Augustine Heard and Co	Cronstadt	cld 9th
Nimrod		B. bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Nora	Dec 1	B. schr	165	Williams	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Ningpo	Early
Norden	Sept 17	Sw. bk	612	Windaufra	{Rémi, Schmidt et Cie, A. Howard, *Broker*}	Swatow	
Psyche	Nov 24	Da. bk	244	Waver	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & Macao	cld 10th
Queensberry	Sept 10	B. ship	635	Cassidy	Lindsay and Co		
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	908	Rapson	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Rarteserraig	Aug 16	B. ship	588	Barron	Holliday, Wise and Co	London	
Rémi	Oct 20	B. str.	322	Lacn	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Ringleader	Oct 6	A. ship	1156	Matthews	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	
Romance of the Seas	Sept 22	A. ship	1781	Caldwell	Russell and Co		
Seutari	Aug 2	B. ship	543	Ollard	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	lmdt.
Sea Horse	Aug 28	Sla. bk	376	Ansel	E. Waller	Amoy	cld 8th
Siamese Crown	Aug 7	Sla. sh	800	Higgins	E. Waller		
Solomon Family	June 13	B. ship	760		Dent and Co		
Spirit of the Deep	Nov 20	B. ship	629	Hewitt	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Spirit of the North	Nov 9	B. bark	671	Martin	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
Swordfish	Nov 6	A. ship	1034	Crocker	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
Syrinx	Nov 25	B. brig	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby		
Tallsman	Sept 29	Fr. sh.	547	Foubert	Turner and Co	Hongkong	cld 10th
Tamar	Nov 19	B. bark	556	Ross	Fletcher and Co		
Troas	Aug 12	B. ship	663	Holmes	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Versailles	Nov 3	B. ship	620	Carter	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Virginia	Sept 26	Brc. bk	302	Franke	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Windward	Aug 26	A. ship	812	Smith	Russell and Co	Hongkong	cld 7th
Woodville	Dec 9	B. bark	361	Brown	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Wycliffe	Nov 17	B. bark	368	Gunton	A. Howard	Amoy	lmdt.

75 *Merchant Vels.*

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Highflyer	H M se-ot SCRWT	21	..	420	C F A Shadwell, C B	350
Inflexible	H M p-wl st-sl	6	..	165	G A C Brooker	378
Nimrod	H M se-ot g-v-sl	6	..	110	G Mends	180
La Place	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Kerjegu	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Falkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Anglo Saxon, 15th Augt.; and Aramingo, 3d Sept.

Gravesend—Star of the North, and Tung Yu, 13th Augt.; New Era, 11th Sept.

Deal—Heroes of Alma, 5th Sept.

Plymouth—Southern Belle, 26th Augt.

Sunderland—Berwick Walls, and Shan-tung, 26th Sept.

Boston—Snow Squall, 21st Augt.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

	Jany.	*Febp.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec*
1850	7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851	none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852	6	9	8	27	19	15	14	13	26	19	24	24
1853	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
Bi-monthly	15	7	9	1	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	6	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	—	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	3 & 30	—
Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	—	14	12	18	28	—
1858	Monthly	5	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	31	—
Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	28	16	17	17	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black Tea*	*Total Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45			3,800,027	6,438
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,194,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,447	21,176
1848-49			18,203,074	18,124
1849-50			22,363,370	15,233
1850-51			36,722,340	17,242
1851-52			37,673,000	20,031
1852-53			49,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	38,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	52,965
1854-56	29,115,373	30,184,093	59,299,966	37,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,760	40,914,396	92,164
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	926,636	1,814,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,102	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	615
1850-51			21,687,816	15,323	3,751,899	7,516,641	11,068,540	710
1851-52			31,225,000	20,331	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	291
1852-53			38,664,100	24,803	2,924,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54			29,856,188	35,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,386,059	10,448,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,373	22,584,308	23,738,681	
1855-56	24,668,430	8,545,474	33,213,854	56,275	289,447	20,650,337	20,939,784	188
1856-57	10,607,084	16,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1*st July*, 1857, *to* 30*th June*, 1858.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES	313,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	45,495*
AUSTRALIA	441,144	733,397	1,176,541	
COASTWISE,			852,393	
CONTINENT,			497,969	33
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES	43,914	309,122	853,036	
SAN FRANCISCO	83,684	42,975	126,659	
MANILA	64,247	73,775	137,622	
Total	23,993,260	25,973,950	51,317,172	47,291

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct), From* 1*st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	674	..do	221,400	184,500	405,900	3,129
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do	37,433	728,336	765,769	3,229
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	..do	203,200	340,500	543,700	3,211
.. 14	Assyrian	534	..do	288,149	332,933	621,082	1,207
.. 23	Wellington	492	..do	61,257	253,932	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	430	..do	429,755		429,755	3,231
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	..do	223,691	381,772	607,463	1,451
Dec 9	Amicus	511	..do	216,333	282,264	498,597	1,793
Cleared	Akbar	773	..do	675,200	201,700	879,500	645
do	John Masterman	608	..do	433,593	262,037	715,630	705

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From* 1*st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk. Pcuds*	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods Pieces*
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York		373,110	373,110	137:16		10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do		706,803	706,803	19:20		
.. 15	Hotspur	862	..do		831,290	831,290	222:19		12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1373	..do		1,265,254	1,265,254	196:89		2,775
.. 23	N. P. Palmer	1349	..do		1,277,100	1,277,100	23:02		10,300
.. 31	Mandarin	776	..do		718,461	718,461			
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	..do		1,054,328	1,054,328	36:09		
.. 8	Kate Hastings	443	..do		590,442	590,442			
.. 8	Sancho Panza	871	..do		861,500	861,500	32:25		4,000
.. 22	Ino	895	..do		639,258	639,258	48:04		
Dec 6	Oscar	648	..do	1,535	826,031	827,566	126:50		

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From* 1*st July*, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct), From* 1*st July*, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From* 1*st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str	750	Hongkong	1,376
Aug 2	Aden, str	812	..do	2,031
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str	700	..do	869
.. 15	Chusan, str	700	..do	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str	700	..do	72
.. 4	Formosa, str	750	..do	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str	700	..do	26
.. 21	Norna, str	970	..do	3,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str	330	..do	17
.. 29	Formosa, str	750	..do	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	..do	199
.. 5	Aden, str	812	..do	1,829
.. 5	Mary F. Slade	199	..do	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str	700	..do	10
.. 23	Formosa, str	750	..do	2,208
.. 29	Hlizabeth	140	..do	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str	330	..do	10
Nov 7	Aden, str	812	..do	1,984
.. 17	Christian	283	..do	34
.. 22	Formosa, str	750	..do	3,018
.. 26	Hellespont, str	330	..do	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	..do	25
Dec 6	Yang-tsze, str	700	..do ..*via* Fuchau	744
.. 7	Aden, str	812	..do	2,470

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